practically all foreign countries. Possibly five thousand would be a fair estimate of the number of Filipinos living abroad outside of the United States.

During the existence of the Philippine Commonwealth the foreign affairs of the Philippines will continue under the direct control of the United States. From this the deduction might be drawn that the Philippines will have some supervised foreign relations. However, it is unlikely that the Philippine Commonwealth will attempt to maintain diplomatic and consular representatives in foreign countries. Philippine citizens will as before travel on Philippine passports and will look to American protection when in foreign lands.

An encouraging sign has been the increasingly travel-mindedness of the better class of Filipinos. At home, however, most of them continue to know less of their native country than Americans and foreigners do.

CITIZENSHIP

While Puerto Ricans have been declared to be citizens of the United States, Filipinos have never been regarded as American citizens. Filipinos have simply been described as citizens of the Philippine Islands, and for purposes of recognition abroad as American nationals. Too complicated a subject for entire elucidation, suffice it to say that residence and birth in the Philippines have constituted the main considerations in determining Philippine citizenship. The Philippine Constitution wisely perpetuated the same principles. The Constitution also took cognizance of the anomaly of one of the members of the Convention which drafted that

document,
Dr. Fermin Caram, born in the Philippines of Syrian parents,
not being considered a Philippine citizen, by including a clause
to cover his case. It is a dual sort of citizenship which the
Filipinos possess, owing allegiance both to the United States
and the Philippine Commonwealth.